TUZIKOV, A.V.

Tube for the GUT-Co-400 apparatus for treating neoplasms of the esophagus. Vest. rent. i rad. 33 no.6:62 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Glavnogo voyennogo gospitalya imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko (nach. - general-mayor N. M. Nevskiy).

(ESOPHAGUS, neoplasms
radiother., special localization tube (Rus))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
esophagus, special localization tube (Rus))

TUZIKOV, A.V.

Critical remarks on problems associated with ultrasoft roentgen radiation in radiotherapy. Vest. rent. i rad. no.5:23-28 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(RADIOTHERAPY, grenz rays, critique)

25256 S/177/60/000/007/011/011
D264/D304

27.1220

AUTHORS: Gal'chikov, V.I., Lieutenant Colonel, Slizkiy, I.S., Colonel, Tuzikov, A.V., Lieutenant Colonel, Belyayeva, L.A. and Shnyrenkova, O.V., Lieutenant Colonel (all Medical Corps)

TITLE: The "take" of foreign bodies in radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 7, 1960, 60-65

TEXT: The aim of the study was to determine the effects of radiation sickness on the "take" of foreign bodies (shrapnel, bullets) in the tissues. The combined action of the radiation factor and foreign body injuries was observed in rabbits. All rabbits were treated with antibiotics (penicillin) for 3 days after injury. The tests were arranged in the following series: 1) sterile and 2) staphylococcus-infected foreign bodies introduced into non-irradiated animals; 3) sterile and 4) infected foreign bodies into generally irradiated animals (1,000 r); 5) sterile foreign bodies into animals irradiated with Au^{198}; 6) gunshot wounding of rabbits gen-

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The "take" of foreign bodies...

erally irradiated with 500-1,000 r. The results showed that the foreign bodies and resultant tissue lesions had no appreciable effect on the course of radiation sickness, except for cases where the tissue was considerably destroyed or with purulent necrotic complication of the wound process. Mild and medium radiation sickness from general irradiation did not inhibit incapsulation of the foreign bodies, whereas severe radiation sickness inhibited it greatly. Radiation sickness from radioactive substances introduced directly into the tissues and organs inhibited the plastic process. Penicillin reduced the number of postvulneral complications, but streptomycin and other antibiotics could also be used instead. The authors conclude that surgical treatment for deep-lying foreign bodies, not removed during primary surgery, in persons affected by ionizing radiation should be governed simply by the clinical symptoms of vulneration. S.S. Sokolov, N.I. Blinov, V.G. Vaynshteyn, A.S. Rovnov, B.M. Khromov, A.D. Yarushevich and I.A. Meshcheryakov are listed as Soviet scientists who have studied combinations of radiation sickness with traumatic injuries.

SUBMITTED: April, 1959

Card 2/2

TUZIKOV, I.

Simplified methods of color photography. Znan.sila no.3:29-30 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Color photography)

TUZIKOV, R.P.

Age and orientation fissures in the domelike fold of Mt. Mashur.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.10:138-141 [illegible].
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Bal'neologicheskiy institut na Kavkazskikh Mineral'nykh Vodakh.

TUZIKOV, R.P.

Correlation of travertines in Mashuk Mountain (Caucasian mineral waters region). Trudy Kom.chetv.per. no.26:141-146 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Caucasus--Travertine)

TUZIKOV, R.P.

Sequence in the formation of the structure of a pyrite deposit in the northwestern Caucasus. Sov. geol. 5 no.7:142-145 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Caucasus, Northern—Pyrites)

TUZIKOV, R.P.

Concerning V.V.Sviridov's remarks on my article "Certain features in the genesis of the Urup pyrite deposits (Northern Caucasus)" and the remarks of V.I.Smirnov and T.IA.Goncharova on the theory of the exhalation-sedimentary formation of pyrite deposits in the Northern Caucasus. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. no.3:112-115 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Caucasus, Northern--Pyrites)
(Sviridov, V.V.)

TUZIKOV, V.G., aspirant

Adrenergic and cholinergic mediators as indices of the changes in the autonomic nervous system in bronchial asthma. Kaz.med.zhur. no.4:11-14 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.K.Bulatov) i kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.V.Kibyakov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.
(ASTHMA) (ADRENALINE) (CHOLINESTERASES)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

TUZIKOV, V.G., aspirant

Adrenergic and cholinergic mediators as indices of the changes in the autonomic nervous system in bronchial asthma. Kaz.med.zhur. no.4:11-14 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.K.Bulatov) i kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.V.Kibyakov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.
(ASTHMA) (ADRENALINE) (CHOLINESTERASES)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

NOVY, Ludvik, inz.; TUZIL, Zdenek, inz.

Determining plasticity by the plastometer made by the Netzsch Factory. Skalr a keramik 14 no. 6:179-183 Je '64.

1. Institute of Plain Pottery Technology and Ceramic Material Dressing, Karlovy Vary.

TUZIN, V.

Voluntary designers have received an order. NTO 4 no.11: 20-21 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Degtyarskogo rudnika.
(Degtyarka, Sverdlovsk Province--Copper mines and mining)

BRETANITSKIY, L.; TUZINKEVICH, Yu.

First measurement of the Palace of the Shirvan shahs. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 10 no.12:901-908 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut arkhitektury i iskusstva Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A.Useynovym.
(Baku--Architecture--Conservation and restoration)

TUZINSKIY, A.G., gornyy inzhener; LEBEDEV, O.A., gornyy inzhener

Mechanization and automatization of coal mining. Ugol' 35 no.5:5-9 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kombinat Rostovugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)
(Automatic control)

BATIN, O.V.; TUZINSKIY, A.G.; YEFREMOV, A.G.; SAVCHENKO, I.V.

Drawing 100,753 tons of anthracite in one month from plow-mined long-walls. Ugol' 40 no.6:12-15 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Shakhta "Yuzhnaya" No.1 tresta Shakhtantratsit kombinata Rostovugol'.

TUZKOV, I.

Osh Province fumigation crew. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.8:45-46 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

TUZKOV, I.V.; KHARITONOV, V.N.

Entomophaga of gypsy moth. Zashch.rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.11:37 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Oshskoy karantinnoy inspektsii (for Tuzkov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Oshskoy karantinnoy inspektsii (for Tuzkov).

TUZLIC, Smiljka, Dr., Starovic, klin., sistent

Experiences with the treatment of tuberculosis in children aged from 3 to 14 years. Med. arh., Sarajevo 10 no.2:69-74 Mar-Apr 56.

1. Ftizioloska klin. Med. fak. -Sarajevo. Sef: prof. dr. Spiro Janovic.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in inf. & child.
ther. indic. & prev. (Ser))

TUZLIC-STAROVIC, S.

Effect of various communicable diseases on primary tuberculosis.
Med. glasn. 10 no.11-12:492-494 Nov-Dec 56.

1. Ftizioloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu Upravnik; prof. dr. S. Janovic. Skolska poliklinika u Sarajevu Upravnik; dr. M. Kurtovic.
(TUBERCULOSIS, in inf. & child
primary, relation to communicable dis. (Ser))
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, in inf. & child
relation to primary tuberc. (Ser))

TUZLIC-STAROVIC, Smiljka, asistent

The problem of tuberculosis and pregnancy. Med. arh., Sarajevo 8 no.3:105-110 May-June 54.

1. Ftizioloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta, Sarajevo, prof. dr. Spiro Janovic.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in pregn.)
(PREGNANCY, in various dis.
tuberc., pulm.)

TUZLIC-STARVIC, Smiljka

TUZLIC-STAROVIC, Smiljka

Indications of intravenous perfusion of PAS in therapy of pulmonary tuberculisis. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 5 no.5-6:496-509 Nov-Dec 53.

1. Rad primljen 28 juna 1953.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.
*PAS, continuous intravenous drip. indic.)
(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID, ther. use
*tuberc., pulm., continuous intravenous drip. indic.)

TUZLUKOVA, L.

BURKOV, T., dots.; SIRAKOV, V.; VELICHKOVA, P.; TUZLUKOVA, L.; PENVA, D.; POPOV, P.

Studies on distribution of dental caries in students in certain regions as the initial stage of presentation of the picture of dental caries in the country. Stomatologiia, Sofia no.3:153-167 1954.

1. Iz Republikanskiia nauchno-izsledovatelski stomatologichen institut (direktor: dots. T.Burkov)
(DENTAL CARIES, epidemiology,
Bulgaria)

BURKOV, T., dots.; SIRAKOV, V.; PEEVA, D.; TUZLUKOVA, L.; VELICHKOVA, P.; POPOV, P1.

Certain problems associated with the etiology of amphodontosis. Stomatologiia no.1:14-18 '54. (MLAL 3:7)
(PERIODONTIUM, diseases, *etiol. & pathogen.)

TUZLUKOVA, V.A.

122-3-22/30

AUTHOR: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Engineer, Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Tuzlukova, V.A., Engineer.

TITLE: Induction Heating Installation with Step-feed Floor. (Induktsionnyy nagrevatel' s shagayushchim podom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1957, No.3, pp. 57 - 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In induction-heating furnaces working on the heating zone principle, the blanks to be heated are fed by a pneumatic pusher. The disadvantages of this arrangement are discussed and a machine is described which has a moving floor consisting of water-cooled tubes of heat-resisting steel tubes. It lifts a set of blanks and advances them by a step before they are again deposited on the bottom of the furnace. The kinematics of the vertical and horizontal reciprocating motions is illustrated. The main power consumptions and losses are given in a table. The specific power consumption can be reduced to 0.5 kWh/kg. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 4 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOGAN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TUZLUKOVA, V.A., inzh.

Ultrasonic machines used in machining hard materials. Vest.mash. 38 no.11:92-95 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

TUZLUKOVA, V.A.

KITAYGORODSKIY, Yu.I., inzhener; KOGAN, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TUZLUKOVA, V.A., inzhener.

Induction furnaces with intermittent-feed bottom. Vest.mash. 37 no.3:57-58 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Electric furnaces) (Furnaces, Heat-treating)

S/194/62/000/005/078/157
D222/D309

AUTHORS: Belousov, N.A., and Tuzlukova, V.A.

TITLE: Production technology and methods of measuring the basic parameters of magnetostriction transducers series ПМС (PMS)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-5-34 m (V sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr. no. 2, M., 1960, 25 - 28)

TEXT: A detailed description is given of the production technology and of the methods of determining the parameters of permendur transducers. The technology of annealing packages in a hydrogen atmosphere, or in a closed sand bath, and of the oxidation and soldering to the concentrator are described. A calorimetric method of measuring the efficiency of the transducer and the input power are given. The transducer frequency is determined by the method of Lissajous figures. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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L 46743-66

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/011/0011/0011

ACC NR: AR6014091

AUTHOR: Tuzlukova, V. A.

TITLE: Design and technical characteristics of magnetostriction transducers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 11.32.106

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, 1964, 29-38

TOPIC TAGS: magnetostriction oscillator, magnetostriction transducer, ultrasonic machining, permendur / PMS magnetostriction transducer, K50F2 permendur

ABSTRACT: Magnetostriction transducers (MT), series PMS with a stack of Permendur type K50F2, can be manufactured in three basic versions according to the nature of the loading. PMS-6M with an untuned oscillator system with a diaphragm are used for cleaning and intensifying galvanic and chemical reactions occurring in liquid media. MT with a high gain tuned transformer are used for machining hard and brittle materials and soldering (e.g., PMS-11, PMS-13, PMS-7). MT operating with significant mechanical loads have low gain transformers and are used for welding, degassing melts, and other forms of contact machining (e.g., PMS-15M,

UDC: 389:538.652.083.8

Card 1/2

Car

SHAPALIN, B.F.; TUZLUKOVA, V.I.; AVAKYAN, M.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, E.F.

In the Interdepartmental Committee on the Problems of the North. Prob. Sev. no.5:161-183 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

OKOTI, Kadzuo [Okochi, Kazuo], red.; SUMIYA, Mikio, red.; RAMZES, V.B. [translator]; KHLYNOV, V.N., red.; TUZMUKHAMEDOV, R., red.; ARTEMOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Working class of Japan] Rabochii klass IAponii. Red. i vstup.stat'ia V.N.Khlynova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 518 p. Translated from the Japanese. (MIRA 12:11)
(Japan--Labor and laboring classes)

ISSAWI, Charles Philip; MUKOTIN, K.G. [translator]; NICHIPORUK, O.K. [translator]; TUZMUKHAMEDOV, R.A., red.

[Egypt at mid-century; an economic survey] Egipet v seredine XX veka; ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1958. 439 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 13:7)
(Egypt--Economic conditions)

U TSZYAN [Wu Chiang]; BATALOV, E.Ya. [translator]; VOYEVODIN, S.A. [translator]; ZANEGIN, B.N. [translator]; ZHAMIN, V.A., red.; TUZMUKHAMEDOV, R.A., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Problems of transforming capitalist industry and commerce in the Chinese People's Republic] Voprosy preobrazovaniia kapitalisticheskoi promyshlennosti i torgovli v KNR. Obshchaia red. i predisl. V.A.Zhamina. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 574 p. Translated from the Chinese. (MIRA 13:7)

(China--Industries) (China--Commerce)

LEVKOVSKIY, Aleksey Ivanovich; D'YAKOV, A.M., otv. red.; TUZMUKHAMEDOV, R.A., red.; FRIDMAN, L.Sh., red.; YAZLOVSKAYA, E.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Chacteristics of the development of capitalism in India] Osobennosti razvitiia kapitalizma v Indii. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1963. 588 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(India--Capitalism)

CHZHAO I-VEN' [Chao I-wên]; GAVRILOV, V.G. [translator]; TUZMUKHAMEDOV, R.A., red.; KHAR'KOVSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Industry of the new China] Promyshlennost' novogo Kitaia. Predisl. G.A.Ganshina. Red.R.A.Tuzmukhamedov. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 171 p. Translated from the Chinese. (MIRA 13:2)

(China--Industries)

LEVKOVSKIY, Aleksey Ivanovich: D'YAKOV, A.M., otv.red.; TUZMUKHAMEDOV, R.A., red.; FRIDMAN, L.Sh., red.; YAZLOVSKAYA, E.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of the development of capitalism in India] Osobennosti razvitiia kapitalizma v Indii. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1963. 587 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(India--Economic conditions)

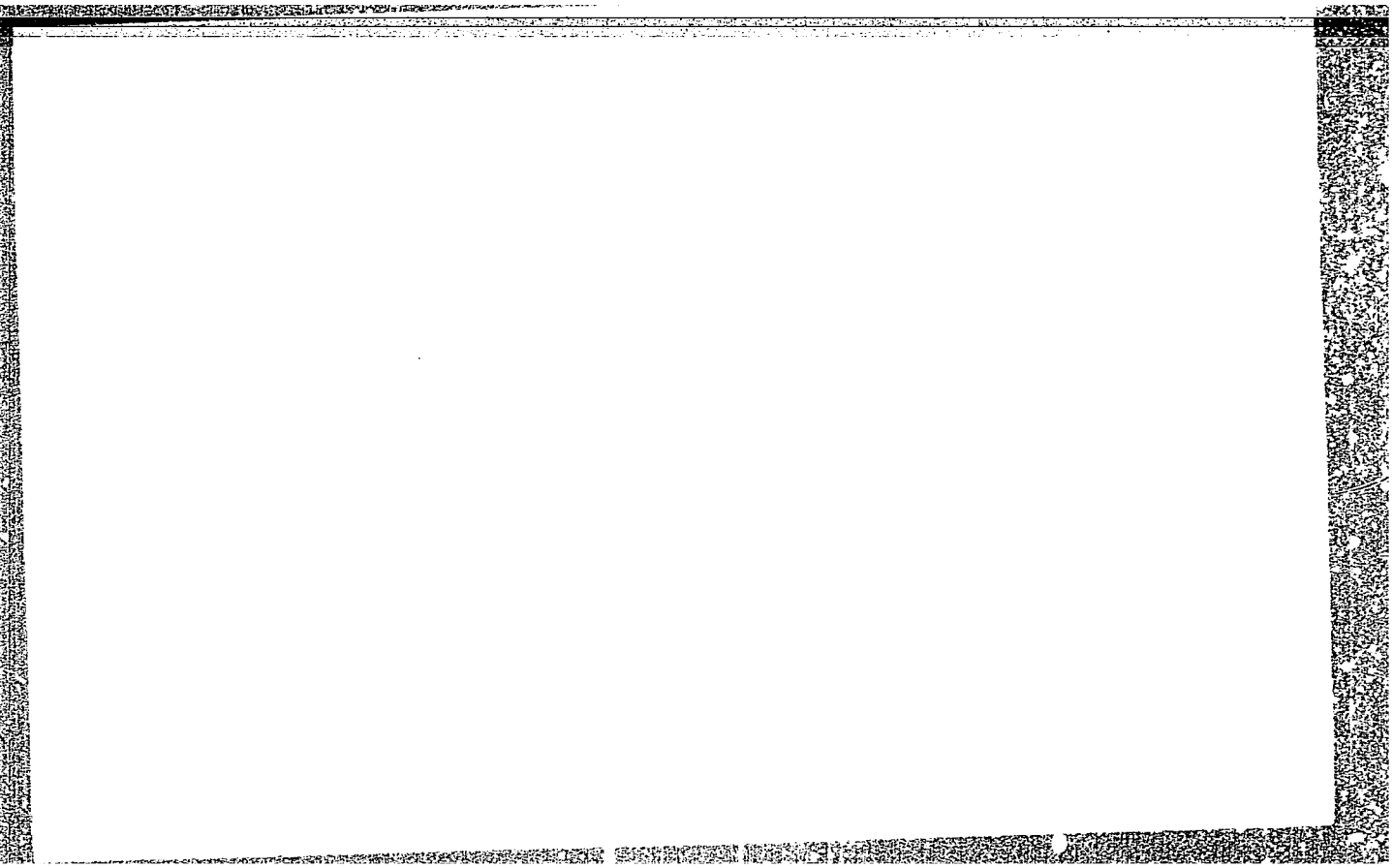
TUZOV, A.

At the service of transportation or at the service of underloading? Grazhd.av. 13 no.10:32 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Zamestitel' komandira podrazdeleniya po politicheskoy chasti, Alma-Ata. (Aeronautics, Commercial--Freight)

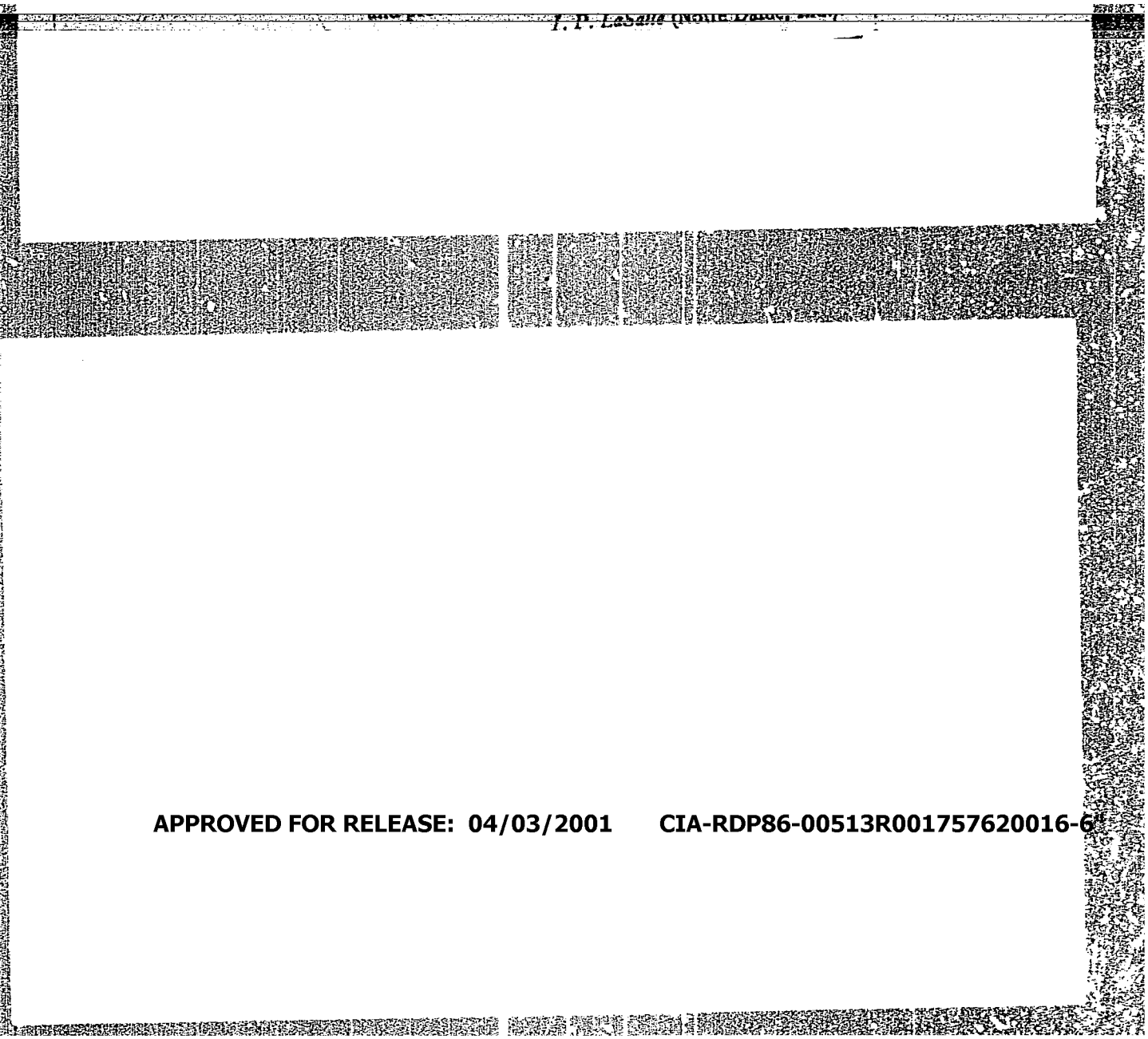
TUZOV, A.P.

On the stability in "the whole" of one regulation system [with summary in English p.209]. Vest.Len.un. 12 no.1:57-75 '57.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Automatic control) (Differential equations)



BLAZHNOVA, Ye.M.; KADNIKOV, I.K.; TUZOV, A.P.; FEL'DMAN, Ya.S.; TSVETKOVA, T.D.

[Problems and exercises in ordinary differential equations; a textbook] Zadachi i uprazhneniia po obyknovennym differentsial'nym uravneniiam; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. in-t tochnoi mekhaniki i optiki, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 18:5)



TUZOV, A.P.

Problems of stability in a control system. Vest. Len. un. 10 no.2: 43-70 F '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Differential equations, Linear) (Automatic control)

TUZOV, A.P.

Stability of certain periodic motions. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.144: 247-256 '52. (MLRA 9:6)
(Stability) (Motion)

TUZOV, A.P.

Necessary and sufficient conditions for the stability "on the whole" of a control system. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.3:101-105 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Automatic control)

Tuzov, A. P.

USSR/ Mathematics

Card 1/1 Pub. 127 - 3/13

Authors : Tuzov, A. P.

Title : The problem of stability for a control system

Periodical : Vest. Len. un. Ser. mat. fiz. khim. 10/2, 43-70, Feb 1955

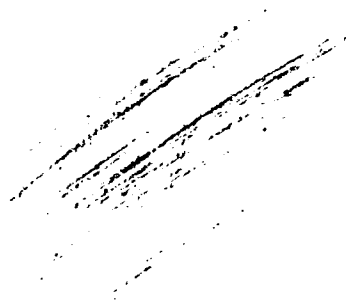
Abstract : The problem relating to the stability of motion of a system consisting of three differential equations with constant coefficients is analyzed. The theory of linear differential equations relative to stability of motion is explained. Six USSR references (1935-1952).

Institution : .....

Submitted : March 30, 1954

TUZOV, B., (Sverdlovsk).

After the Fire College. Pozh.delo 3 no.3:13 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Sverdlovsk--Fire prevention--Study and teaching)



TUZOV, B. (g.Sverdlovsk)

In Sverdlovsk Province. Pozh.delo 7 no.4:6-7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Sverdlovsk Province—Fires and fire prevention)

TUZOV, B.

Mechanical hoist for foam sprinkler towers. Pozh.delo 7 no.11: 25-26 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Fire departments--Equipment and supplies)

L 2273-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007942 UR/0000/64/000/000/0600/0603

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, A. G.; Basargin, Yu. G.; Zhukov, I. F.; Lavrent'yev, Yu. K.; Litunovskiy, R. N.; Malyshev, I. F.; Nevrov, N. P.; Stepanov, A. V.; Tuzov, I. V.

TITLE: Basic characteristics of the isochronous cyclotron with variable particle energy

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators, Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 600-603

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, ion beam, cyclotron

ABSTRACT: At the Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Equipment im. D. V. Yefremov, a 2.4-meter cyclotron is being developed with a magnetic field having 3-dimensional variation. This cyclotron is intended to accelerate particles with Z/A equal to 0.125-1 in a wide range of energies. The limits of energy variation, in Mev, are: 7.5-100 (protons); 5-60 (deuterons), 10-120 (alpha-particles), and 10-145 (nitrogen ions). The device is designed to obtain relatively large ion currents, which will make it possible to realize experiments with beams against internal and remote targets. The principal parameters of the cyclotron include: pole diameter, 2400 mm; magnetic structure, tri-sector and weakly spiral; gaps, 230 mm (hill) and 960 mm (valley); magnetic field in center, 4000-17,000 oersteds;

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007942

total electromagnetic power, 2800 kilowatts; electromagnet's weight, 720 tons; frequencies of resonance system, 5-22 megahertz; accelerating voltage in Dee, 125 kilovolts; Dee gap, 50 mm; high-frequency load, 600 kilowatts; stability, 10^{-4} (winding currents), 10^{-5} (frequency of accelerating voltage), and 10^{-3} (its amplitude). After deflection the beam is directed into a commutating magnet by which the beam can be directed against targets set up in three experimental rooms: (I) high-intensity beams, (II) neutron time-of-flight experiments, and (III) nuclear precision spectroscopy with electromagnetic monochromator. Ion-optical channeling, focusing and commutating of the beam are done by six pairs of quadrupolar lenses, two identical rotary electromagnets, a monochromator electromagnet, and two small electromagnets for correction of the beam in the vertical direction. The resonance system is a quarter-wave coaxial line ending with the 180-degree Dee. The resonant frequency is reset by remote displacement of a plate without disrupting the vacuum. The frequency is established with an accuracy of 5-18 kc plus or minus. Smooth high-frequency regulation is provided by two trimmers, permitting regulation of frequency to 2-4%. The high-frequency oscillator has a capacitative connection with the resonance system. A connecting rod is used, without disruption of the vacuum, to shift the Dee in the vertical and horizontal planes, and also along its own axis. The accelerator chamber consists of two sections: a high-vacuum chamber able to exhaust, along with the resonant line, the magnetic gap; and a fore-vacuum section

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007942

installed in the electromagnet poles. Remotely controlled measuring probes and targets for operating with the internal beam are installed in the chamber. Placement of the ion source is also done remotely; moreover, it is possible, without disruption of the vacuum, to shift the cathode and also the source as a whole. The magnetic field was modelled with an electromagnet having a pole diameter of 342 mm, on which several alternative magnetic systems were investigated; and also with an electromagnet having a pole diameter of 685 mm, which was used to investigate in detail modifications in the weakly-spiral structure. On the basis of the electromagnet with poles 685 mm in diameter, a start has been made at the present time on a cyclotron with three-dimensional variation of the magnetic field, with the magnetic system of a type described in the present report. The current cyclotron will accelerate protons up to 8 Mev and deuterons up to 4 Mev, which will permit investigations into various alternative systems for yielding beams. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Equipment, GKAE SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 4230-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007967 S/0000/64/000/000/0946/0949

AUTHOR: Glazov, A. A.; Kochkin, V. A.; Onishchenko, L. M.; Royfe, I. M.; Semenov, M. M.; Tuzov, I. V.; Shvabe, Ye.

TITLE: High-frequency system of the 700-Mev cyclotron

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 946-949

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, cyclotron, proton accelerator

ABSTRACT: The accelerating system of the 700-Mev cyclotron must ensure a regime of continuous proton acceleration for a current at maximum radius up to 1 milliampere. It is necessary here to have the maximum possible collection of energy of the accelerated protons per revolution, with the restriction that the power of the high-frequency supply to the accelerating electrodes be technically possible and economically admissible. The configuration and structure of the region where the particle acceleration occurs and the design of the accelerator electromagnet are the determining factors in the selection of the scheme for the accelerating system. The small height of the acceleration region, the absence of gap variation accord-

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ing to azimuth, and insignificant variation according to radius ($2h_{min}$=146 mm, $2h_{max}$=220.4 mm) with maximum gap in the middle radii are the special features of the accelerator under consideration; namely, a high-field machine with small variation of the magnetic field strength and large spiral. A similar structure for the operating zone excludes the use of simple bulk resonators as accelerating systems even during operation at multiple frequencies of considerable multiplicity, because the vertical dimension of the resonator must amount to about one half of the wavelength of the accelerating voltage, and the period of revolution of a proton in the cyclotron field is 83.3 nanosecond ($f = 1/T$ = 12 megahertz). It is also practically impossible to use a multi-electrode (three or more) accelerating system operating at multiple frequencies in the case of an effectively structured region where the acceleration of the protons occur. Even for operations at a frequency equal to twice the frequency of proton revolution, the radius of the accelerator turns out to be greater than a quarter of the wavelength of the accelerating voltage. Moreover it is hardly technically feasible to create a cantilever design more than three meters with supporting elements arranged in the small interpole gap, with rigid requirements upon the constancy and magnitude of the gap between the accelerating electrode and the chamber. A two-dee accelerating system with dees in

L 4230-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5007967

which the proton flight angle is close to 180° can be realized by various methods. The Joint Institute of Nuclear Research and the Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus have investigated theoretically and experimentally modifications of the accelerating system with semicircular dees, which are closed in a small part of the arch near the axis of symmetry, dees that are part of the homogeneous rectangular line, and dees that are part of the rectangular line with variable wave resistance. Of all the considered possibilities of accelerating system design, the accelerating system in the form of the rectangular line with increased wave resistance outside the gap of the electromagnet possesses the optimum characteristics from the viewpoint of the magnitude of the losses, excitation, and realization of the design. The accelerated system chosen is shown in the present report to satisfy the requirements imposed upon it. The radio-engineering and mechanical designs carried out at the mentioned two institutes and the modelling of the various accelerating system elements point to the possibility of realizing its design and construction and to the expediency of selecting the indicated scheme and principal parameters. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

TERMINASOV, Yu. S., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor;
TUZOV, L.V., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, dotsent;
POLTAVSKIY, A.V., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Radiographic investigation of the quality of surfaces subjected to milling and fine turning. Trudy LIMI no.13:125-144 '56.
(Surfaces (Technology)) (Radiography) (MIRA 10:8)
(Metal cutting)

SOV/124-57-9-11079

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 166 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Terminasov, Yu. S., Tuzov, L. V.

TITLE: X-ray Investigation of Residual Stresses of the Second and Third Kind in the Surface-strain Zone of Metal After Milling (Rentgenograficheskoye issledovaniye ostatochnykh napryazheniy vtorogo i tret'yego roda v deformirovannoy poverkhnostnoy zone metalla, obrabotannogo frezerovaniyem)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t, 1956, Vol 125, pp 3-29

ABSTRACT: An X-ray investigation was conducted on the plastic strains in the surface layers of Nr-40 steel produced by working it with a cylindrical milling cutter. Before milling the specimens were annealed at 750-800°C. The study was conducted with cobalt K_α -radiation by means of the back-reflection method. Circular diaphragms with a diameter of 0.6 mm were used. After X-ray photography the surface layer was etched electrolytically and then X-ray-photographed again. The process was repeated several times. The residual stresses of the second kind were assessed according to the variation in width of the interference line (310), those of the third kind according to the variation in

X-ray Investigation of Residual Stresses of the Second and Third Kind (cont.)

the area ratio of the microphotometric curves $I_{(310)}/I_{(220)}$ corresponding to the interference lines (310) and (220). It was discovered that the depth of residual stress penetration is dependent upon certain factors determined by the milling operation. These are as follows: 1) An increase in the cutting depth of the milling head from 1 to 10 mm resulted in a proportional increase in the depth of the residual-stress penetration, and 2) a similar phenomenon takes place with an increase in the rate of feed from 0.022 mm per tooth up to 0.18 mm per tooth. The authors attribute this to the fact that there is an increase in the milling force and a consequent increase of plastic strain in either case. It was established that when a milling speed of 230 mm per minute is employed the depth of residual-stress penetration attains a value of 500 μ. Compared to normal milling speed this value represents a 150% increase, over the residual-stress penetration depth at normal milling speeds. With a further increase in the milling speed from 230 to 527 mm per minute the depth of the residual-stress penetration decreases. The authors state that milling down makes the residual stresses less pronounced and the depth of penetration smaller as compared to milling up. In all cases it was established that stresses of the second kind appear at a greater depth than those of the third kind. Because of that the authors consider that stresses of the third kind appear only in those layers of a metal where stresses of the second kind attain a

X-ray Investigation of Residual Stresses of the Second and Third Kind (cont.)

specific value. It is shown also that the microhardness method is less sensitive than the X-ray method. The rate of microhardness variation with depth has approximately the same character as the variation of the stresses of the third kind. This forms the basis of the deduction that the stresses of the third kind are basically responsible for the work-hardening of the surface layers of a metal.

V. G. Lyuttsau

ACCESSION NR: AP4041129 S/0053/64/083/002/0223/0258

TITLE: Double reflections of X-rays in crystals

AUTHORS: Terminasov, Yu. S.; Tuzov, L. V.

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 83, no. 2, 1964, 223-258

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure analysis, x ray crystallography, x ray diffraction, fine structure

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a systematic and detailed exposition of the geometry of double reflections, the main results of theoretical calculations and experimental measurements of their intensity, methods of separating their effects in the case when the reflections are parasitic and interfere with the observation of other diffraction effects, and possible fields of application of double reflection in structure research. The results reported extend to 1963. The conclusions state that double reflections can occur quite fre-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041129

quently in structure investigations and produce effects that are determined to a considerable degree by the fine structure of real crystals. The effects are observed most frequently at small scattering angles, when the intensity of the double reflections is relatively high, so that the reflections can fully mask the true scattering by inhomogeneities of the electron density of crystalline materials. This must be taken into account both when double reflections are parasitic and when they are used for structure study. Experimenters have not been making full use of the potential use of double reflections as a supplement to other diffraction methods. The section headings are: 1. Introduction. 2. Geometry of double reflections. a. Double reflections in single crystals. b. Double reflections in polycrystalline samples. 3. Intensity of double reflections. 4. Some methods of separating the effects due to double reflections from other diffraction effects, and examples of the use of double reflection in structure research. Conclusion. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 25 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

TERMINASOV, Yu.S.; TUZOV, L.V.

Double reflection of X-rays in crystals. Usp fiz. nauk 83 no. 2:223-258 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

TUZOV, G.V.; AROYAN, N.S.

X-ray camera for photographic recording of small angle scattering. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:622-623 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SOV / 124-58-5-6141

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 157 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tuzov, L.V., Tychina, V.I.

TITLE: Investigation of Recrystallization of Plastically-deformed Aluminum by the Microhardness Method (Issledovaniye rekristallizatsii plasticheski deformirovannogo alyuminiya metodom mikrotverdosti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Fiz.-matem. fak. Kirg. un-ta, 1957, Nr 4, part 1, pp 98-108

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Aluminum--Crystallization 2. Aluminum--Deformation 3. Aluminum--Hardness

Card 1/1

84101

18.9200 only 2508

S/058/60/000/006/012/040
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 6, p. 185, # 14218

AUTHORS: Tuzov, L.V., Tychina, V.I.

TITLE: Radiographic Investigation of the Recrystallization of Aluminum Plastically Deformed

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 8-y Nauchn. konferentsii professorsko-prepodavat. sostava Fiz.-matem. fak. (Kirg. un-t), Frunze, 1959, pp. 67-68

TEXT: The dependence of the grain size at annealing temperatures from 300 to 600°C on the degree of compressive strain (from 1 to 84%) was studied radiographically at Al specimens of the A00 brand. The observed maximum of the grain size at 20-30% deformation for the frontal specimens surface and 9-18% for the lateral surface is explained by the fact that the setting process of units and parts of grains and the cumulative recrystallization of units and grains intensely proceed at these deformation degrees. Moreover, a maximum of the grain size was observed at 70-84% deformation. A strongly tesselated coarse-grained structure

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84001
S/058/60/000/006/012/040
A005/A001

Radiographic Investigation of the Recrystallization of Aluminum Plastically De-
formed

was observed at high-temperature annealing (500-600°C).

ASSOCIATION: Kirgizsk. un-t, Frunze (Kirghiz University, Frunze)

M.M. Borodkina

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

L 12036-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/LHB
ACC NR: AP5025319 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0361/0367

AUTHOR: Akopyan, R. A.; Tuzov, L. V.

ORG: Petrozavodsk State University im. O. V. Kuusinen (Petrozavodskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Study of early stages of aging of Al-Zn alloy by small-angle X-ray scattering

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 361-367

TOPIC TAGS: metal aging, crystal structure, aluminum base alloy, zinc containing alloy, X-ray diffraction, hardness

ABSTRACT: Small-angle X-ray scattering was used for measuring the size of the zones which formed during aging of the Al-Zn alloy (8.4% Zn by weight) quenched at 250-450C. The measuring of microhardness by the PMT-3 apparatus was applied as an additional method. The X-ray scatter patterns were obtained in a vacuum chamber for photographic recording of scattering. A maximum of scattered-radiation intensity, the position of which was changed and depended on the quenching tempera-

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L 12036-66
ACC NR: AF5025319

ture and on the aging time, was observed on experimental curves showing the angle of scatter as a function of the intensity. The small-angle scattering of X-rays by the Al-Zn alloy was caused mostly by the presence of the Guinier-Preston zones. The Wulff-Bragg reflections and the dispersions caused by dislocations and surface defects affected but little the total intensity of scattered radiation. The two-phase model offered by A. Guinier (J. phys. et rad., 1942, 8, 124), was applicable to the aging of the alloy. According to this model, the concentration of Zn in the Guinier-Preston zones was 69% and in the matrix it was 1.8%. The size of the zones increased during aging to definite maximal values. After quenching from 250C and aging for 15 hours the radius of zones R was 8A. It increased to R = 11 A after two weeks of aging. The maximum R(16A) was observed after quenching at 450C. The energy of zone formation (W) was calculated from data on microhardness by using the Guinier method (A. Guinier. Neodnorodyne metalicheskie tverdye rastvory, M., IIL, 1962). For quenching temperatures of 200-350C it was 15 kcal/mol. There was a correlation between alloy microhardness and the size of the zones. The larger zones corresponded to the greater microhardness of the alloy. A rapid growth of zones during the early stages of aging was accompanied by an increase in the value of alloy microhardness. It was caused by the presence of excess quenching vacancies. During later stages of aging the role of vacancies decreased because of the decrease in their number. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20 SUBM DATE: 31Aug64/ ORIG. REF: 008/ REF: 012
2/2

ACC NR: AR6028141 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/005/E022/E022

37

AUTHOR: Tuzov, L. V.

TITLE: Determination of the dimensions of submicroscopic inhomogeities in materials by investigating the scattering of x rays in the region of very small angles

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5E162

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Frunzensk. politekhn. in-ta, vyp. 22, 1964, 74-81

TOPIC TAGS: x ray scattering, small angle scattering, porosity, copper, graphite, aluminum

ABSTRACT: The author considers the possibility of using extremely small x-ray scattering angles for photography on film without a trap. The scattering curve, is obtained in this case together with the direct beam passing through the object, something possible only when the values of the intensitities of the direct and scattered beams are comparable. It is shown that this condition is satisfied if the product $\sigma\Delta m$ is sufficiently large (σ -- mass scattering coefficient, Δm -- change in mass of sample, due to the pores present in it, per unit surface). By way of an example, the values of Δm are calculated for three materials: Cu, Al, and graphite (for Cu-K_α and Mo-K_α radiation). In the case of metals, Δm was calculated from the relative density

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L 08366-67

ACC NR: AR6028141

of the defects produced upon deformation or quenching. Even at an appreciable sample thickness the product $\sigma\Delta m$ for metals does not exceed 3×10^{-2}, i.e., the broadening of the direct beam does not exceed 3%. In the case of graphite (relative pore density 50%), the integral width of the direct beam increases by a factor of several times. G. Plavnik. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

TERMINASOVA, M.D.; TUZOV, L.V.

Unit for tensile testing of thin plane specimens in an atmospheric environment at temperatures up to 700°C. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:231-232 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TUZOV, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

SMD engine vibrations and means for decreasing them.
Energomashinostroenie. 11 no.2:20-23 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

NISHIRIY, V.G.; TUZOV, L.V.

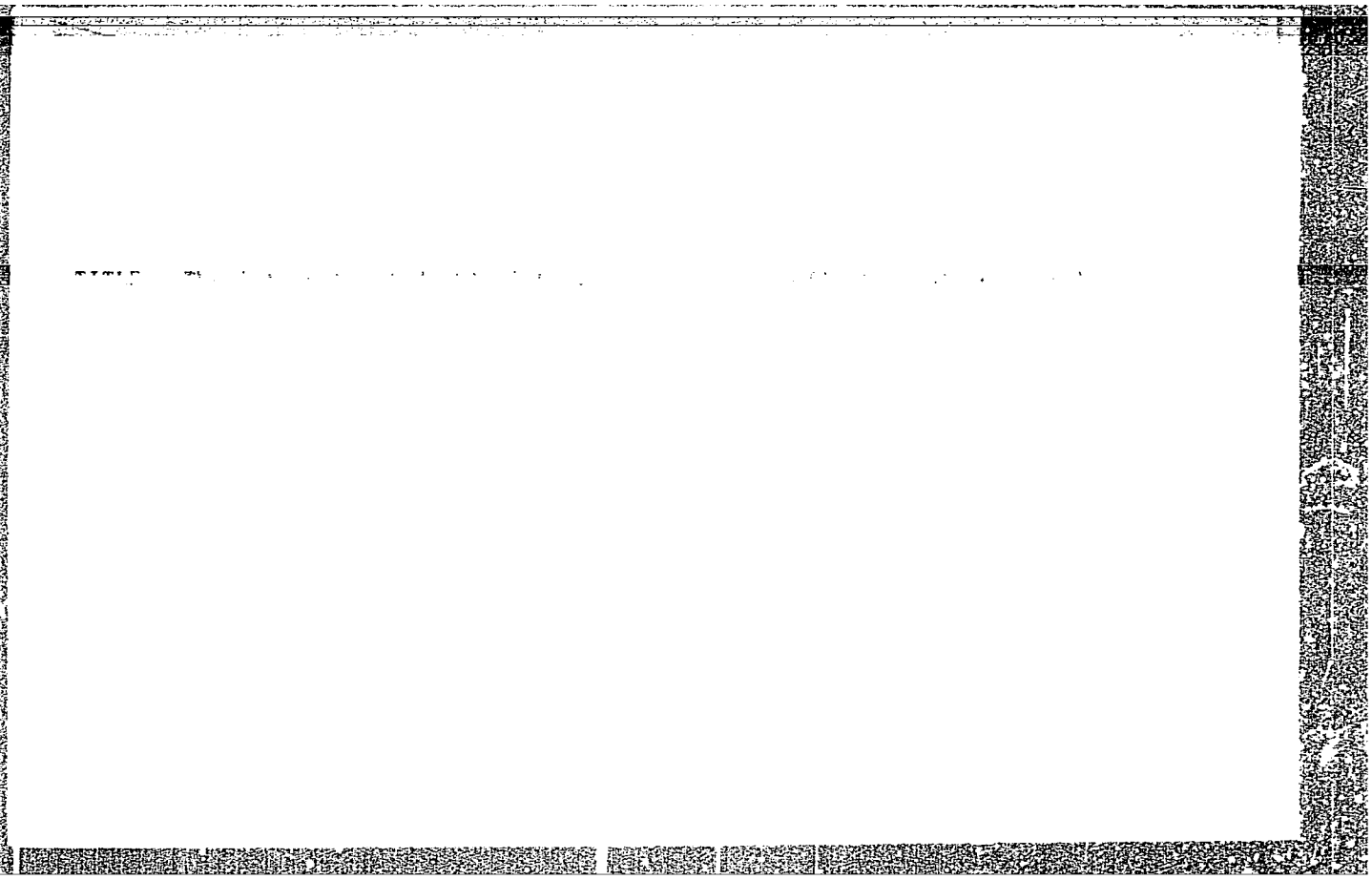
Setup for fatigue bending tests of thin plane specimens. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1136 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

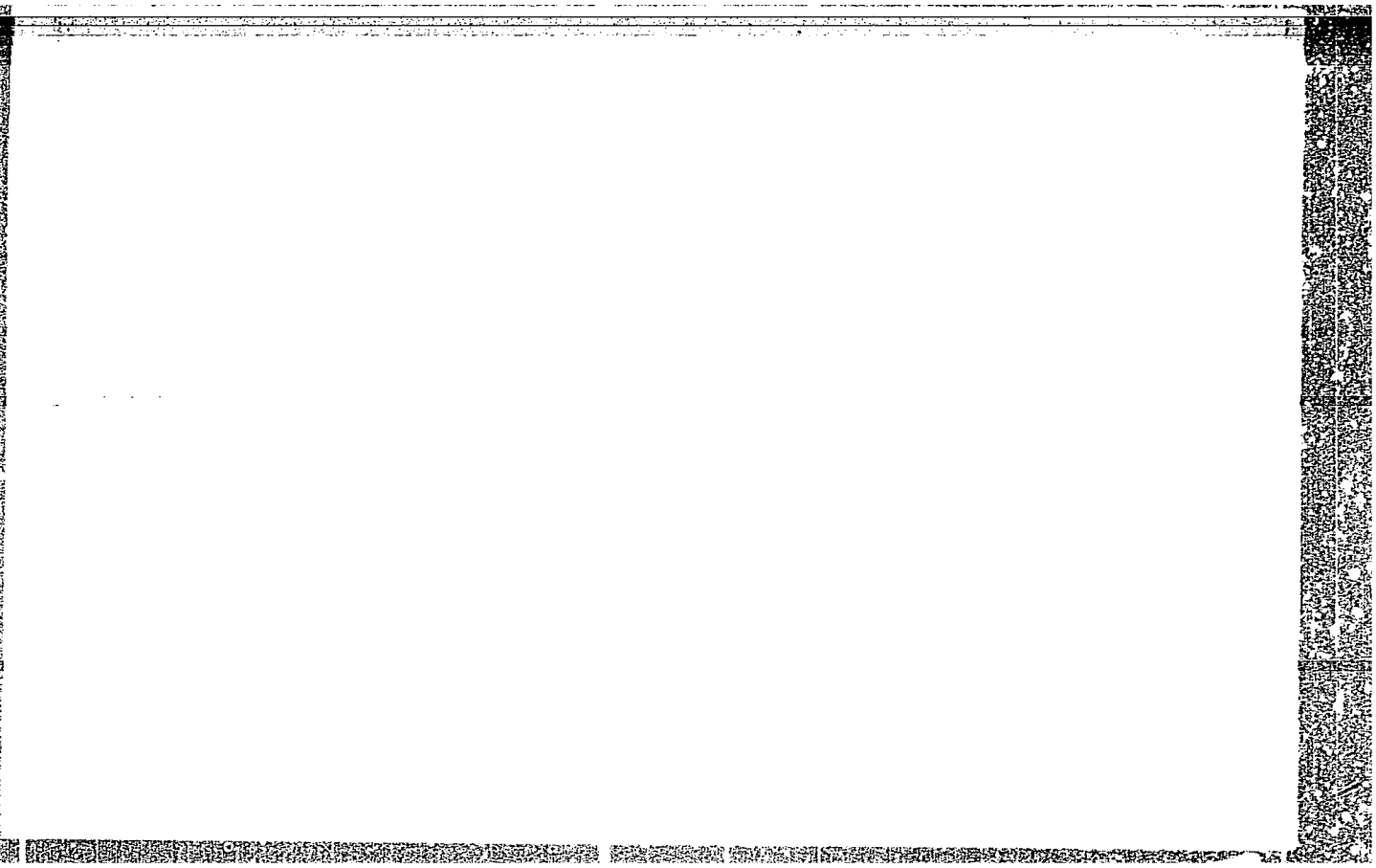
1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TUZOV, L.V.

A method for determining the dimensions of Guinier-Prestor zones in Al - Zn alloys. Kristallografiia 10 no.1:51-55 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.





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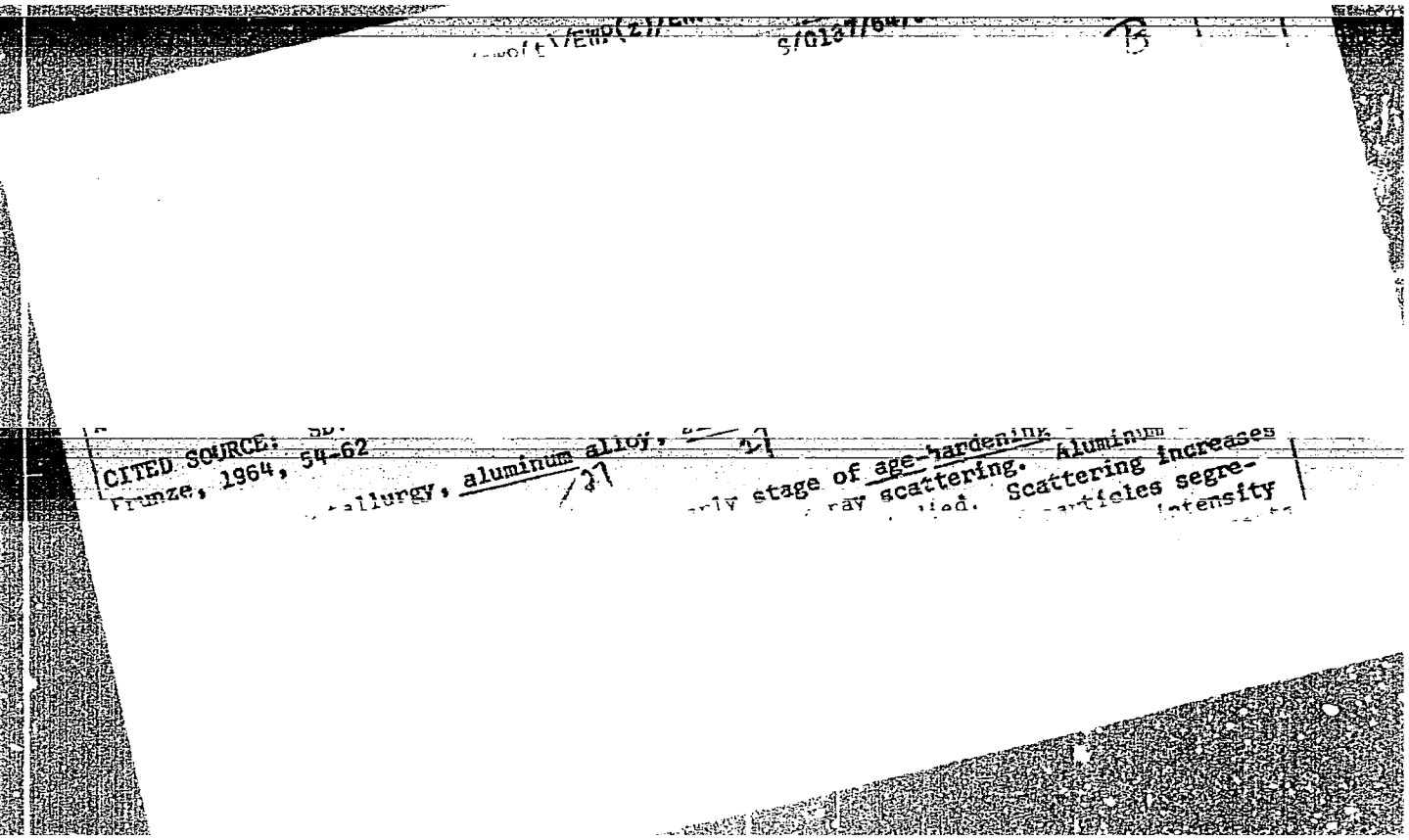
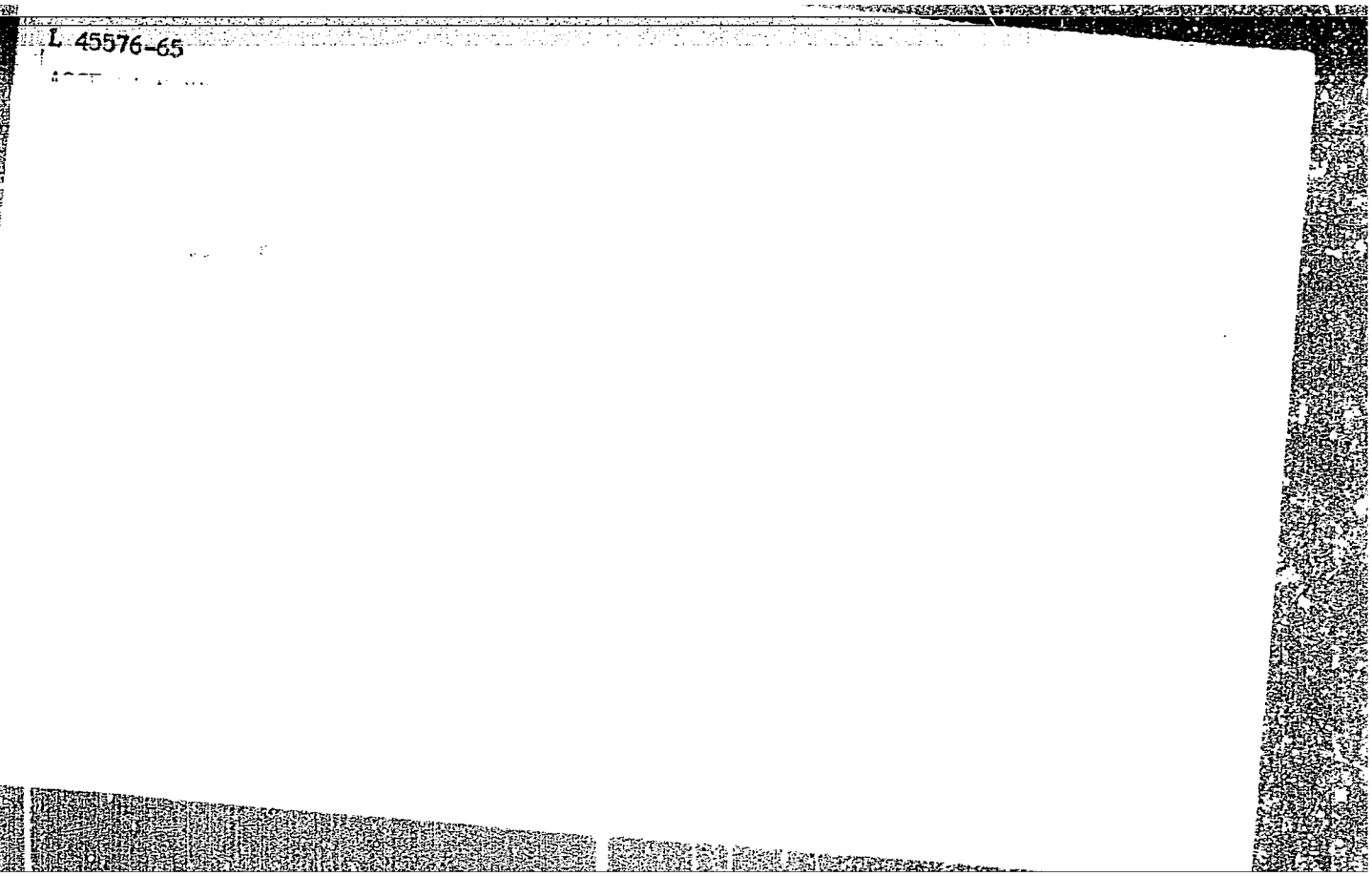


CITED SOURCE:
Frunze, 1964, 54-62

allurgy, aluminum alloy,

ly stage of age-hardening. Aluminum
ray scattering. Scattering increases
od. particles segre-
intensity



TUZOV, L.V.; PIGIN, V.M.

Collimation distortions of X-ray pictures of small-angle scattering and their elimination when using a primary beam of circular cross section. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 34 no.11:2028-2037 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

PIROGOV, A.M.; TUZOV, L.V.

Investigating the vibration and noise of the ChTZ tractor diesel engines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.10:8-12 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dizel'nyy institut.

L 19656-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/HW
ACCESSION NR: AR3006998 S/0058/63/000/008/E082/E082

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 8E568 62

AUTHOR: Tuzov, L. V.; Ty*china, V. I.; Ky*dy*raliyev, O.; Samsaliyev, Zh.

TITLE: X-ray diffraction investigation of recrystallization of plastically deformed zinc and tin-lead alloy

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 10 Nauchn. konferentsii prof.-prepodavat. sostava Fiz.-matem. fak. Sekts. fiz., Frunze, 1961, 33

TOPIC TAGS: zinc, lead-tin alloy, recrystallization, plastic deformation, grain size

TRANSLATION: Recrystallization of zinc and of the alloy 92% Sn + 8% Pb was investigated. The Zn specimens were deformed by 2 to 62%. After annealing (30 min. at 200 and 300°C and 15 min. at 410°C for

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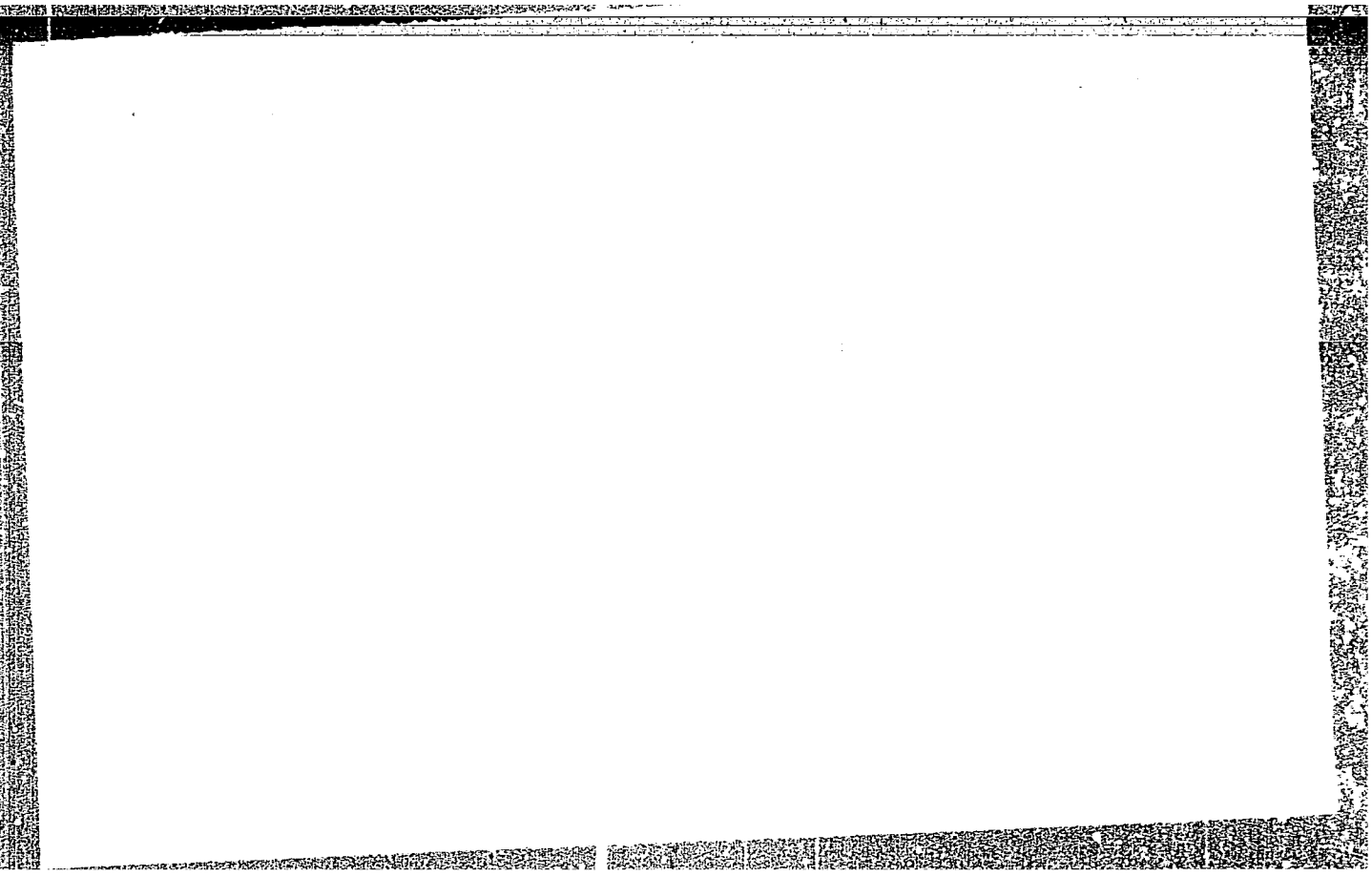
L 19656-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3006998

Zn and 30 min. at 200°C for Sn-Pb), simultaneous presence of fine-crystal (>1μ) and coarse-crystal (>10μ) structures was observed. The maximum grain dimension was attained after deformation by 10--20% with annealing at 200°C, 10% at 300°, and 8% at 410°C. V. Verner

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 SUB CODE: PH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2



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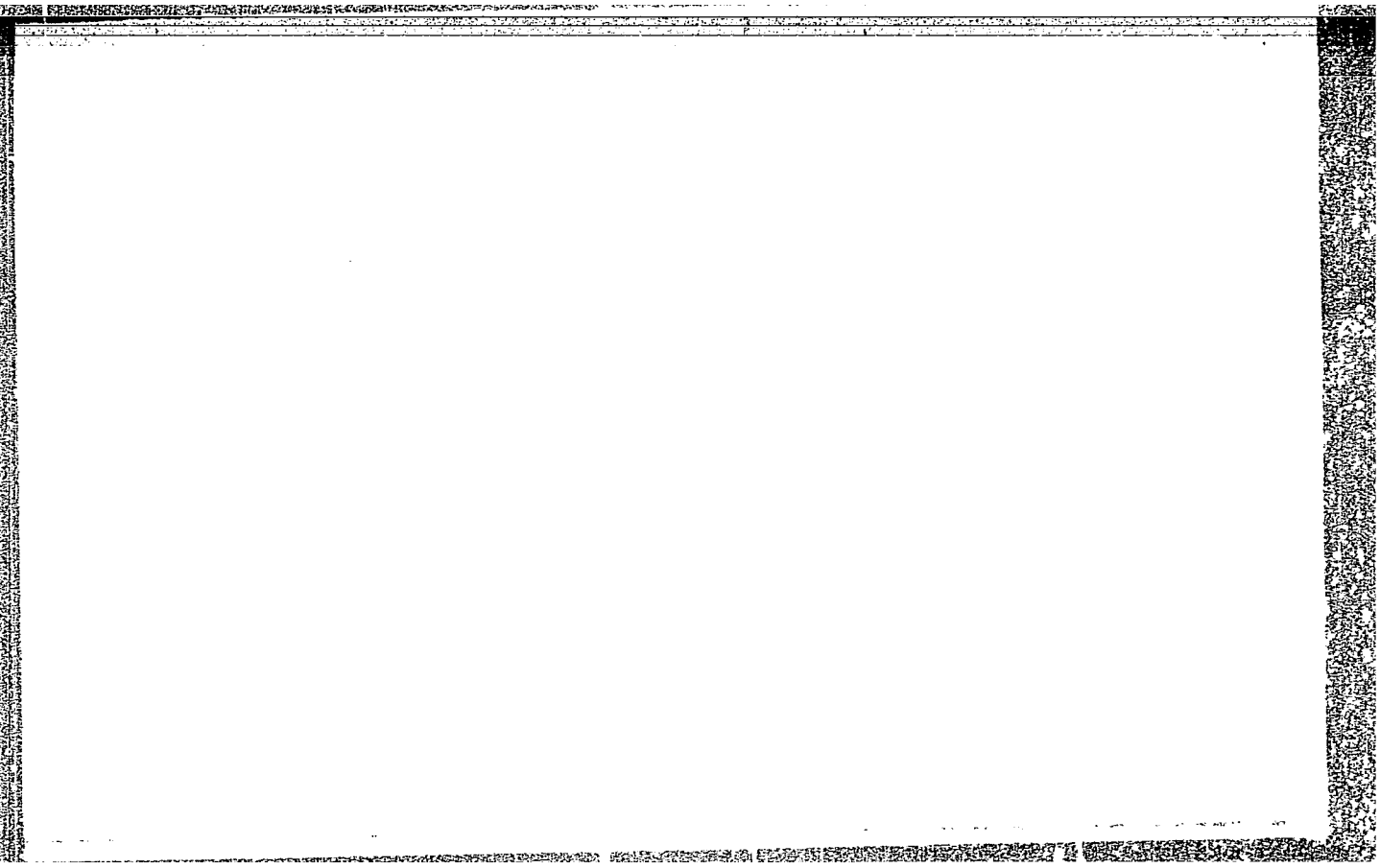

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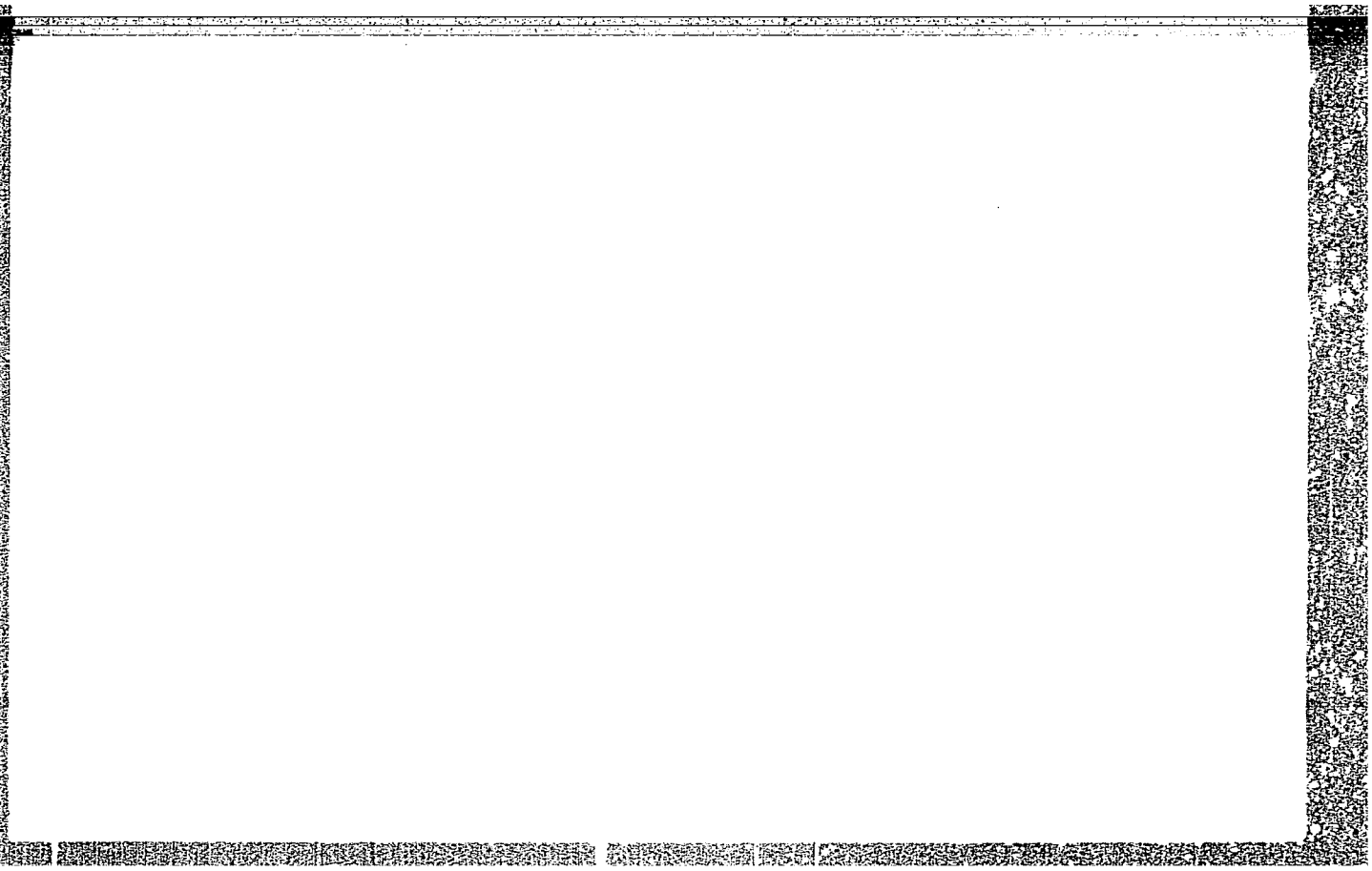

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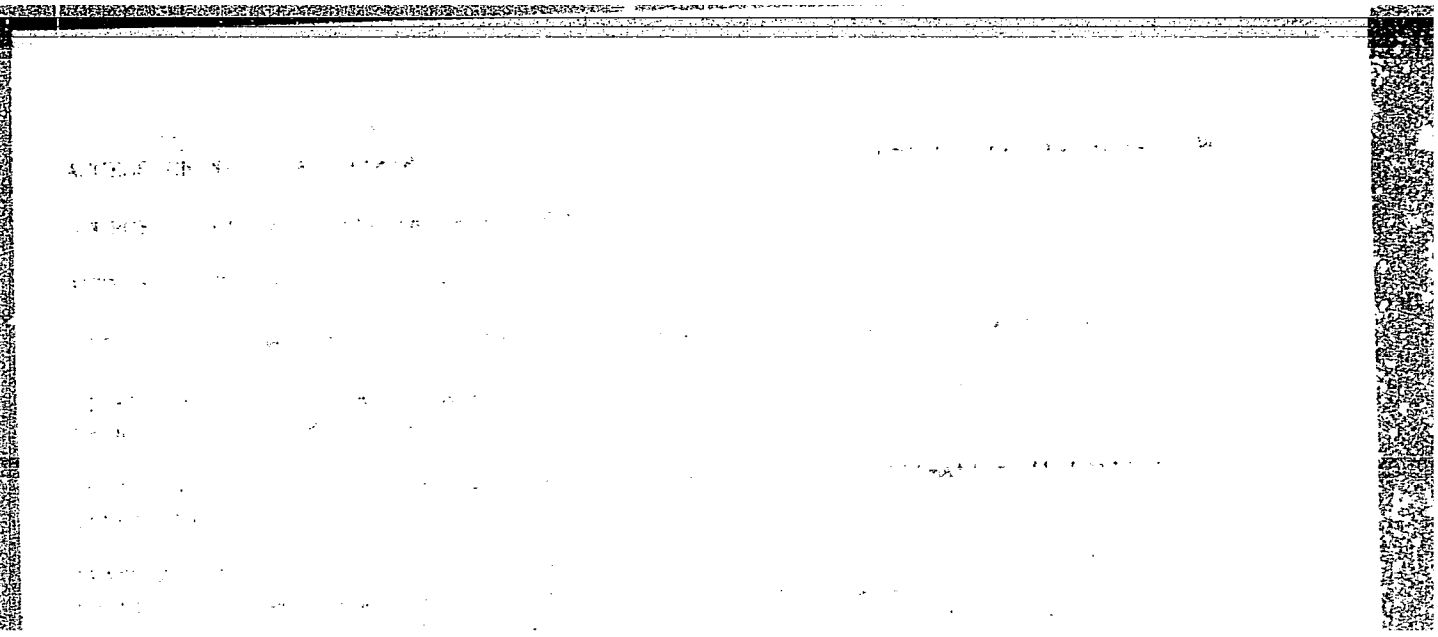
SKOBTSOV, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich; IZOTOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; TUZOV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; SELIVANOV, K.I., inzh., retsenzent; MISELEV, M.A., inzh., red.; ONISHCHENKO, R.N., red. izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Methods for reducing the vibration and noise of diesel engines] Metody snizheniia vibratsii i shuma dizelei. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 191 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Diesel engines) (Damping (Mechanics))



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tensity I on the scattering angle ϑ is [illegible]

Card 1/2

were decreased by unity for all n > 1. G. Plavnik.

SUB CODE: OP ENCL: 00

TUZOV, M.P.

Achievements of the Gorkiy Politechnic Institute and problems facing its teachers. Trudy GPI 14:5-12 '58.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Direktor Gor'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Gorkiy--Technical education)

TUZOV, M.S., inzh.; SERDYUK, G.Ya., inzh.

Radio dispatcher systems of Housing Construction cembines.
Biul.tekh.inform.po stroi. 5 no.12:8-10 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Radio control) (Precast concrete construction)

TUZOV, M.S., inzh.

Introduce new techniques in construction. Biul. tekh. inform. po stroi. 5 no.6:13-14 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Construction industry)

TUZOV, M.S., inzh.

Improve preparatory operations on building site. Biul.tekh. inform.po stroi. 5 no.9:20-21 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Building)

TUZOV, M.S., inzh.

New progressive foundation elements. Biul. tekh. inform. 4 no.4: 1-2 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Foundations)

TUZOV, M.S., inzh.

Structural components made of waterproof gypsum. Biul. tekh. inform. 4 no.3:11-12 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Gypsum) (Building blocks)

TUZOV, M.S.

DEMIDOV, B.Ye., inzhener; TUZOV, M.S., inzhener, redaktor.

[Large-panelled scaffolding for laying walls; "tip-over pedestals" type] Krupnopanel'nye lesa-podmosti dlia kladki sten; variant "Oprokidyvaiushchikhsia tumb." Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 41 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Scaffolding)

TUZOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich, inzh.; SMIRNOV, N.A., prof., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in carrying out preparatory operations] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri proizvodstve rabot nulevogo tsikla. Leningrad, 1962. 30 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Bibliotechka stroitelia po tekhnike bezopasnosti v stroitel'stve, no.6) (MIRA 16:8)

(Building--Safety measures)

TUZOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich, inzh.; IVANOV-SKOBLIKOV, P.V., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.izd-va; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Organizational and technical structure of preparatory operations] Organizatsionno-tekhnicheskaia struktura rabot nulevogo tsikla; stenogramma lektsii, prochitannoi na tsikle lektsii dlia rukovodiashchego sostava inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov stroitel'nykh organizatsii Leningrada. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1961. 21 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Apartment houses)
(Construction industry--Production methods)

RODCHENKO, G., tekhnik; GOVORUSHCHENKO, N.; TUZOV, N., inzh.

Develop efficient rates for freight haulage. Avt.transp. 43 no.3:33-34 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Il-ya Ferganskaya avtobaza (for Rodchenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut (for Govorushchenko). 3. Ministerstvo avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR (for Tuzov).

TUZOV, N., inzh.; VINOKUROV, B., inzh.; VISHNEVETSKAYA, R.

What haulage should be centralized? Avt. transp. 43 no.1 (MIRA 18:3)
11-13 Ja '65.

1. Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR (for Tuzov, Vinokurov). 2. Transportnoye upravleniye Severo-Kavkazskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Vishnevetskaya).

SARATIKOV, A.S.; TUZOV, S.F.

Effect of Leuzea carthamoides on the physical working capacity and some functional indices of the organism. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.12. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3:126-132 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut i Tomskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.